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3. That all examinations should be conducted by the overhead university and all the degrees, with the exception of those in theology, be conferred by the university.

4. That financially the Carnegie Corporation would be willing to assist the colleges which would have to move, and perhaps also the overhead university, so that the general scheme might be well started, and then it was hoped the provincial governments would provide any money necessary for the overhead university; but all fees for classroom work should be handed over to the university, and that the colleges should only do such work as their endowments would permit.

ACTIVITIES OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

A REVIEW of the activities of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1921, written by its president, Dr. George E. Vincent, will be issued in a few days. The things done by the foundation directly and through its departmental agencies—the International Health Board, the China Medical Board, and the Division of Medical Education—are summarized as follows:

Continued a quarter-million annual appropriation to the School of Hygiene and Public Health of Johns Hopkins University;

Pledged two millions to Harvard for a school of health;

Contributed to public health training in Czechoslovakia, Brazil, and the United States;

Aided the Pasteur Institute of Paris to recruit and train personnel;

Promoted the cause of nurse training in America and Europe;

Underwrote an experimental pay clinic in the Cornell Medical School;

Formally opened a complete modern medical school and hospital in Peking;

Assisted twenty-five other medical centers in China;

Promised a million dollars for the medical school of Columbia University;

Contracted to appropriate three and one half millions for the rebuilding and reorganization of the medical school and hospital of the Free University of Brussels;

Made surveys of medical schools in Japan, China, the Philippines, Indo-China, Straits Settlements, Siam, India, Syria, and Turkey;

Supplied American and British medical journals to 112 medical libraries on the continent;

Supplemented the laboratory equipment and

supplies of five medical schools in Central Europe;

Defrayed the expenses of commissions from Great Britain, Belgium, Serbia, and Brazil;

Provided 157 fellowships in hygiene, medicine, physics, and chemistry, to representatives of eighteen countries;

Continued a campaign against yellow fever in Mexico, Central and South America;

Prosecuted demonstrations in the control of malaria in ten states;

Cooperated in hookworm work in nineteen governmental areas;

Participated in rural health demonstrations in seventy-seven American counties and in Brazil;

Neared the goal of transferring to French agencies an anti-tuberculosis organization in France;

Provided experts in medical education and public health for counsel and surveys in many parts of the world, and rendered sundry minor services to governments and voluntary societies.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CERAMIC SOCIETY

THE American Ceramic Society held its twenty-fourth annual convention at the Hotel Statler, St. Louis, Mo., February 27 to March 3. One and a half days were devoted to general sessions, one and a half days to divisional meetings, and two days to plant visits.

An organization of 1,575 members, it has seven industrial divisions, all of them strong and independent of one another, but united in one body, the American Ceramic Society.

On the program for the general sessions, there were nineteen papers and seven films. The Art Division had seventeen papers besides demonstrations. The Enamels Division had seventeen papers, four colloquiums, and one extensive report of their research committee. The Glass Division had fourteen papers, six colloquiums and two reports of their research committee. The Heavy Clay Products Division had eight papers and four colloquiums. The Refractories Division had twenty-five papers and twelve topics for discussion. The Terra Cotta Division had fifteen papers. The White Wares Division had sixteen papers and three colloquiums.

The society is governed by a board of trustees consisting of the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and five trustees. The